

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Policies Awaited

NOW that General Eisenhower will enter the White House in January as the new President of the United States, people round the world will be wondering just where he stands on foreign policies. During his campaign he changed his mind fairly frequently—and one domestic issue at least three times—and the indications are that America and the rest of the world must await his inaugural address at the Washington Capitol before any definite assessment of his policies can be made. But on the subject of international relations General Eisenhower has in broad generalities said that America must make sure every nation understands the United States' devotion to peace. He has rejected all idea of a "preventive" war and he stands solidly behind the Atlantic Charter. The President-elect has made it clear that he feels relations between America and Europe are not what they should be, and he has gone so far as to claim that the United States has failed to use her influence to "bring about a real unity of spirit with our allies." A good guide to his feelings on the subject is to be found in one of his campaign declarations when he said "The truth is that our spirit of relationship with our allies has remained too much that irksome bond which binds debtor and creditor. Many of our allies are bound to us more by the loans which they have needed than by a faith which our policies and practices should inspire." The inference is that so far as General Eisenhower is concerned he desires a more dynamic expression of American policy vis-a-vis Europe.

THE President-elect has certainly been one of the architects of NATO and it may be safely assumed that he is behind it to the same extent that the Truman Administration was. Nevertheless, during the election campaign, General Eisenhower indicated that he has not always been in agreement with Government decisions despite his connection with them in a military way. This has been made particularly apparent in the controversy over Korea. He has said openly that he wants the South Koreans to take over the whole Korean front to stop American casualties, to permit American forces to take up rear positions, and to enable as many American soldiers as possible to be brought home. To some this sounds suspiciously like isolationism. Apart from foreign policies, some of the new Administration's domestic policies may also have distinct repercussions abroad. General Eisenhower has to date unequivocally adopted the domestic policies of Senator Taft, who for years has fought the reciprocal tariff agreements. Taft belongs to the high tariff school and his ideas, if adopted, would unquestionably have serious effects on European economies. Moreover, Senator Taft and his followers have consistently voted to cut down appropriations for foreign aid and it may be expected that he will persist in this demand in the new Congress. None will suggest that the new President has an easy task before him, and he will have to display the highest qualities of statesmanship and astuteness as a politician in pursuit of policies that will maintain America's compelling prestige abroad and keep the people contented at home.

REPUBLICANS GAIN CONTROL OF CONGRESS

Narrow Margin Of 2 In The Senate

'IKE' TO FLY TO KOREA IN ARMY PLANE

NEW YORK, NOV. 5. THE REPUBLICANS HAVE WON CONTROL OF BOTH THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. IN THE SENATE THE REPUBLICANS HAVE SECURED 49 SEATS AGAINST 47 FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The last Senate result came from Michigan. Mr Charles E. Potter took the honour of giving the Republican Party its victory by beating the Democrat nominee, Mr Blair Moody. Republican control of the Senate, however, rests upon Senator Wayne Morse. Although Mr Morse has been included statistically in the Republican total, he resigned from the party during the election campaign and supported the Democratic candidate, Mr Stevenson. Asked tonight who he intended to vote for in the new Senate, he declined to answer. The Chairman of the Senate, with the casting ballot in case of a voting stalemate, is Vice-President-elect Richard Nixon.

KOREAN FLIGHT Washington, Nov. 5. Mr Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President-elect, advised President Truman that he would use a military plane to fly to Korea. He would notify the Secretary of Defense of his departure as early as possible. He made the announcement shortly after it had become known that President Truman had invited him to use the White House plane Independence for a flight to Korea. Mr Eisenhower, in a telegram from New York, thanking the President for his offer, said he appreciated it but that any suitable military plane would be acceptable. Mr Truman, in his message to Mr Eisenhower, said: "Congratulations on your overwhelming victory. The 1954 budget must be presented to Congress before January 18. All preliminary figures have been made up. You should have a representative meet with the Director of the budget immediately. The independence will be at your disposal if you still desire to go to Korea."

The telegram was Mr Truman's first official reaction to the overwhelming defeat of Mr Adlai Stevenson, for whom he made numerous speeches in 16,000 miles of campaigning. In his reply to the President, General Eisenhower, said: "I deeply appreciate your courteous and generous telegram. I shall try to make arrangements within the next two or three days to have a personal representative to sit with the Director of the Budget. I am most appreciative of your offer of the use of the Independence, but any suitable military plane would serve the purpose." Mr Eisenhower later left New York for a vacation in Georgia.

AN INVITATION Washington, Nov. 5. President Truman said today that he was inviting Mr Eisenhower to the White House "at an early date" to discuss the transfer of power to the Republican President-elect. Mr Truman issued a formal statement stating that he accepted the election result as "representing the will of the people" and pledging his support to the Republican administration which will take over power in January. "I ask all my fellow citizens to do the same," he added. President Truman said the new President and the new Congress in January would face extremely difficult problems, particularly in the field of foreign affairs. "The proper solution of those problems may determine whether we shall have a third world war—and indeed, whether we shall survive as a free and democratic nation."

Naples Hit By Floods



Following a cloudburst which hit Naples, horse carts were used to remove stone embedded in heavy mud which swept the streets and made ten thousand people homeless. Here is shown a general view of the scene after the cloudburst.—London Express.

Byelection Defeat For Labour

London, Nov. 5. Labour quarters here were deeply disappointed today at having lost the Parliamentary byelection at High Wycombe, a rural district in the northwest outskirts of London. The result, declared today, gave the Conservative candidate, Mr John Hall, 20,750 votes against his Labour opponent, Mr John Lister, 24,650, a majority of 2,100. The Conservative in the 1951 General Election was 1,753. Some Socialists attributed the defeat partly to recent internal differences between the official Labour leadership and Mr Aneurin Bevan's left-wingers. The contest was recognised as the first big test of the Government's standing after a year in office. High Wycombe is a true marginal constituency with a big rural vote, and has changed hands between Socialists and Conservatives three times since the war. The result leaves unaltered the state of parties in Parliament, where Mr Churchill's Conservatives have a paper majority of 16.—Reuter.

IT'S A MAJOR OFFENSIVE

Hanoi, Nov. 5. French officers admitted today that what they have been calling an "offensive reconnaissance" in Indo-China is in fact a major offensive against the Vietnamese—the biggest in nine months. "Operation Lorraine" is believed to have the dual purpose of drawing the Vietnamese into battle on the vital Red River front and of extending a strong bridgehead to the north to cut important rebel supply lines to the south. The offensive has driven a wedge into the eastern part of the Vietnamese line, but is meeting with increasing resistance.—Reuter.

BIG KENYA RAID

Combined Operation

Nairobi, Nov. 5. Police, troops and African tribal warriors combined today in one of the biggest raids since the Kenya emergency was proclaimed. A total 38 African suspects were detained in this and other raids today. The raid, along the edge of the Aberdare forest in the Nyeri district began before dawn and lasted seven hours. This was the first time that government forces had used African tribal warriors—local chiefs' "troops"—during the emergency.

SUSPECTS HELD A government spokesman said tonight that 13 Kikuyu detainees out of the 60 rounded up were suspected of being implicated in the murder of Kikuyu Senior Chief Nderi a fortnight ago. One of the detainees was believed to have been involved in the killing of Kikuyu headman Ndugoyi. Troops swept through Fort Hall, one of the worst affected Mau Mau areas, rounding up more than 200 Africans and detaining 85 after screening. Companies of soldiers combed the Kathiba river area, about four miles west of Fort Hall, while other soldiers swooped on an African market and location near the Roman Catholic mission at Kangema. Troops moved into the Embu district to reinforce local Kenya police reserves who captured a gang of thugs in the past 24 hours.

MAKING IT HARD FOR HK FIRMS

Chinese Conditions For Trading (From Our Correspondent) London, Nov. 5. A Chinese firm's insistence that immediate and irrevocable letters of credit are to be established when a Hongkong firm purchases goods from China but that when the transaction is the other way round the Chinese are to be allowed 60 days' grace before paying, is seen by the "Manchester Guardian" today as further evidence of why trade between the Colony and the mainland stagnates. Some of their correspondents, the paper writes, complain of the slow development of trade with China, offered so positively by the Chinese at the Moscow economic conference. Letters now being received by foreign businessmen in Hongkong may throw some light on why trade stagnates, it continues. A semi-official trading firm in North China writes (unpublished) to a firm in Hongkong saying that everybody may rejoice that a new era has begun. The foreign firm is to forget past practices—for which it is scolded—and approach the Chinese in a new spirit, the "Guardian" goes on. The Chinese firm promises to do the same. It says business is to be conducted on the following terms:—

When foreigners purchase from China they are to establish an immediate and irrevocable letter of credit. But when the transaction is the other way round the foreigners may draw on the Chinese firm at 60 days' sight; full payment will be made only when it is established that the goods are up to standard, and the word of the Chinese inspectors is to be taken as final. The Chinese firm lists items which it is interested to buy: they are nearly all strategic materials. "Hongkong firms must find it interesting, drafting their replies to these attractive offers," the "Guardian" comments.

MP Urges Churchill To Visit Stalin

London, Nov. 5. A Conservative Member of Parliament, Mr Cyril Osborne, tonight urged the British Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, to go to Moscow to try to end the war in Korea. Speaking in the House of Commons, he said: "It is said that Churchill will retire after the coronation. I would venture to suggest that in his old age it would be a fine gesture on his part if he would be prepared to go to Moscow to try and solve this running sore, which is affecting the whole world." "With all due respect to the new President of the United States (Eisenhower), any rushing off to Korea on his part would not solve it," he said. (Eisenhower stated repeatedly he would go to Korea, it elected.) "Even if Marshal Stalin slammed the door in his (Churchill's) face, Churchill's offer to go would have been well worth while." Mr Osborne, an advocate of world government, was speaking in a debate on the government's programme for the new session of Parliament outlined in the Queen's speech yesterday. It is customary for the government to delay its reply to various points raised until the end of the debate.—Reuter.

Sailors Are Handed Over

Osaka, Nov. 5. The British Navy last night (Wednesday) took over custody of two sailors whose shore leave fling caused a diplomatic rift between Japan and Great Britain. Seamen Peter Stinner and Derek Smith from the cruiser Belfast were placed on probation for three years by a Japanese court for stealing a taxi and about \$5 worth of yen while on shore leave in Kobe. The Osaka Higher Court turned Stinner and Smith over to the British Consul in Kobe who in turn placed them in the hands of a British Marine captain at 8.40 last night. The navy will then return them to the British naval base at Sasebo where they will face British naval charges.—Associated Press.

Eden Off To New York On Friday

London, Oct. 5. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will leave by plane on Friday night for New York, it was announced here. Mr Eden will head the British Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.—France-Press.

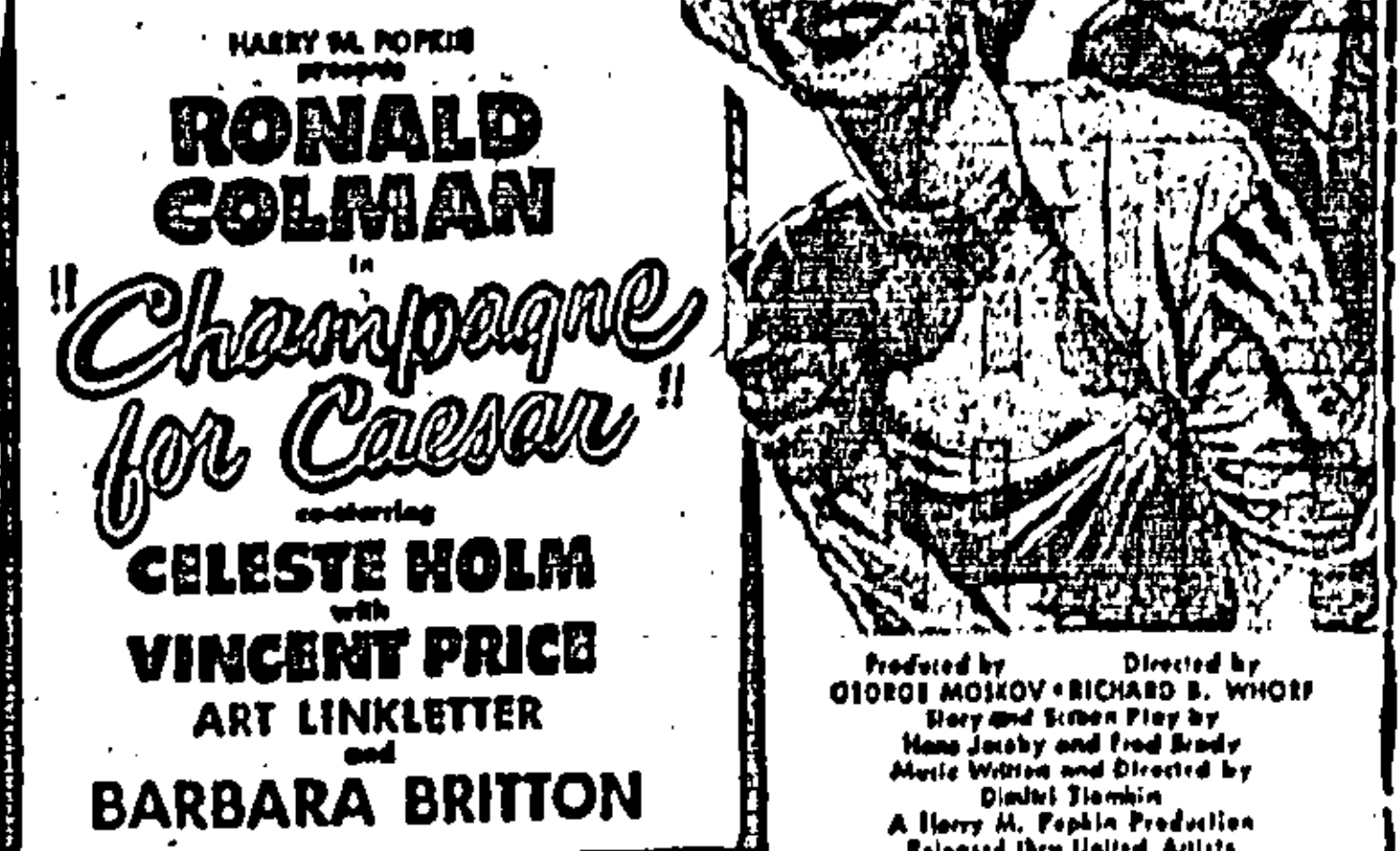
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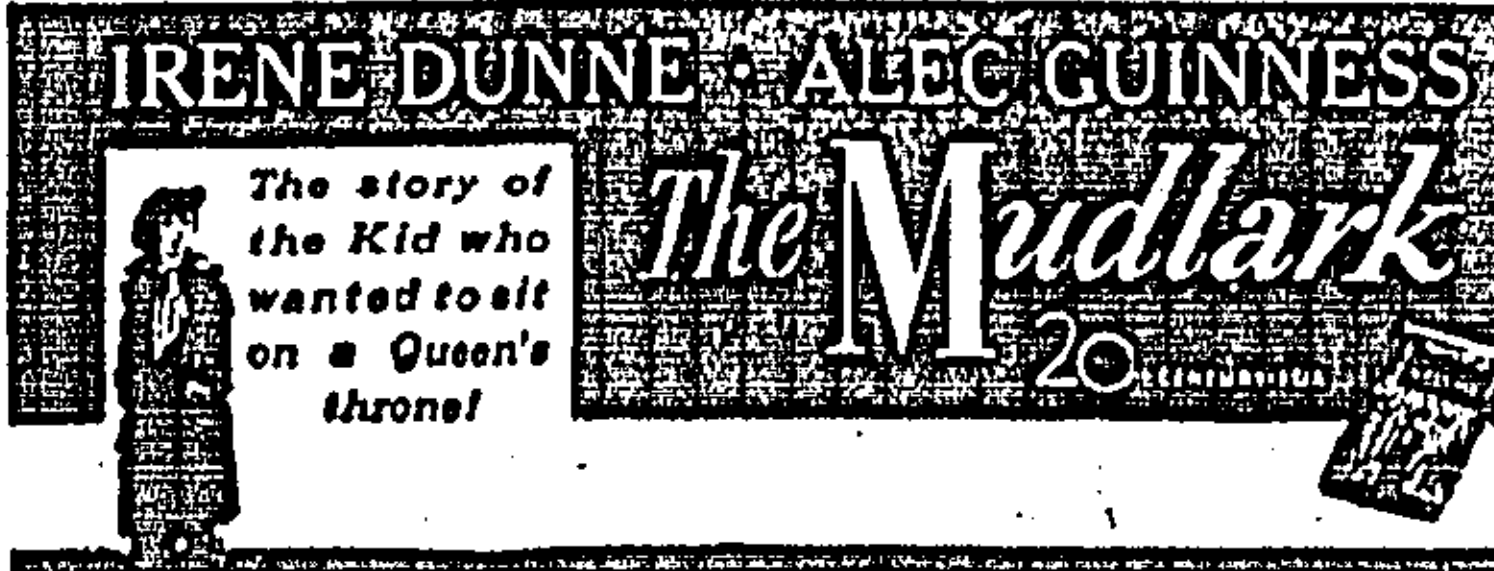
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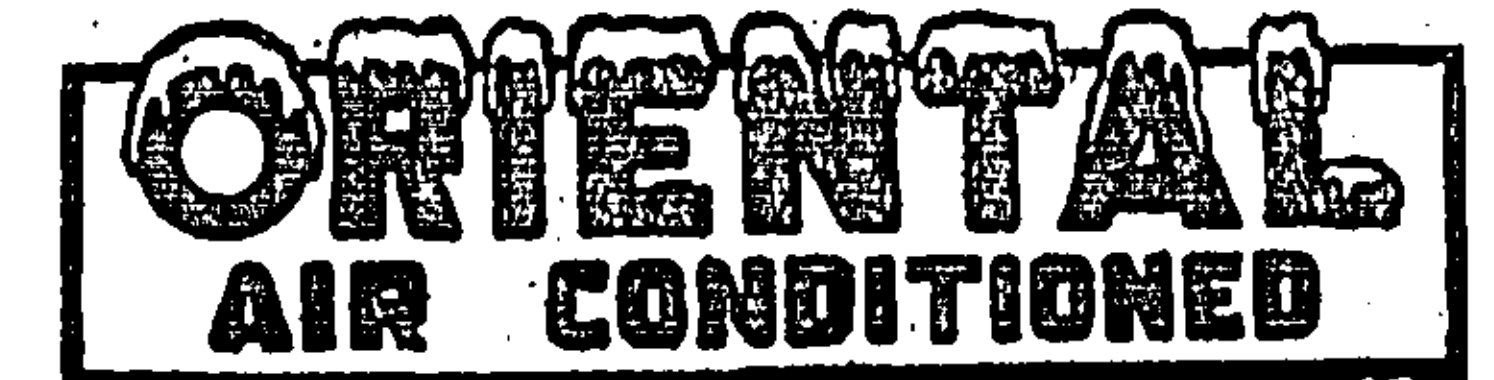
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AUSTRALIAN COMMUNISM

Red Movement In Dominion Said To Be On The Run

Exposure Of Tactics Loses Support Of Workers

Sydney, Nov. 5.

Communism in Australia is on the run, according to Laurence Short, live-wire, Red-hating national secretary of the Federated Iron Workers Association of Australia.

While still a force to be reckoned with, the Communist Party here is having its leanest time since its organisation in Australia in the late 1920s, Mr Short says.

Recent exposures of Communist intimidatory tactics, their use of violence, trickery and forgery to gain their ends and the constant public pandering by top members of the Party to the dictators of Moscow have turned the vast majority of Australians completely against Communism, Mr Short adds.

"I am confident, considering the present state of the Communist Party's influence in Australia, that the Party can be finally defeated—but it won't be defeated without a fight," he says.

Mr Short, leader of some 40,000 members of one of Australia's major and most vital unions, is considered an authority on Communism in Australia. His authority was earned the hard way—fighting the Communist Party both physically and ideologically—in his rise from "just another member" of the union to the top seat.

When Mr Short's voice was first heard in the union's affairs he was a lowly district delegate. The Iron Workers Association, representing Australia's steel workers, was then completely controlled by the Communist Party.

At the head of the Association was Ernest Thornton, unofficial "boss" of the Party in Australia, now working for the Communists in Peking.

HARD FIGHT

Mr Short organized, agitated, warned his fellow workers of the evils of Communism, and after gathering a number of supporters around him he set out to expel the Communists controlling the union. He became national secretary of the body in November 1949, just over two years later. He took over the position from Ernest Thornton.

It was a hard fight. He was attacked twice by thugs and was expelled from the Association by the Communist bosses. He applied to the Supreme Court and got an order for reinstatement and was next the victim of a rigged ballot for official positions in the union.

After a protracted court fight he was declared national secretary, after a secret, court-controlled ballot of iron workers in a two to one majority over the Reds.

A prominent Australian legal authority, Eric Miller, QC, who fought Mr Short's case against the "fixed" union ballot, declared that poll to be the greatest fraud ever perpetrated in Australian trade union history.

FORMIDABLE FOE

Mr Short continues to be the victim of Communist intimidatory tactics and threats for their recognition in him a formidable foe. Recently police were rushed to his office when an anonymous caller warned that a bomb had been placed there. A hurried search disclosed no bomb but the war of nerves continued.

After such a hectic struggle against the Communists, Mr Short, a 5-foot, four-inch 36-year-old bundle of energy, as well acquainted with the Red system.

"So well acquainted that I am sure they can be wiped out in Australia," he says. "The average person has a wrong idea of Communism. It is wrong to think that Communism fosters poverty and low living standards. If that were so, the Communist Party of Ireland would theoretically be greater than the Communist Party of France."

The history of Communism in Australia shows that it breeds on opportunity. "The Party organised itself in Australia at the conclusion of the first World War. With a hard core of Left Wingers, it drew its members from the ranks of those impressed by the 1917 Bolshevik revolution in Russia, who thought a new era of free democracy and classless society had been born for the world."

THE DEPRESSION
"However, the new Party had little success and by 1929, at the start of the worldwide depression, could claim only about 800 members throughout Australia."

"They commanded an insignificant vote when they stood members for election to Parliament and had little or no say in trade union affairs. However, the depression saw the rise of the Party, their numbers swelling from the thousands of unemployed."

"By 1942 five or six thousand members were on the Party's books and parliamentary candidates, in some working class districts, were gaining up to 25 per cent of the total vote."

"Party members infiltrated into Australia's trade unions and succeeded by trickery and intimidation in gaining control of all of Australia's major unions."

"They were in power in the coal industry, the steel industry, on the wharves, in transport unions, in corn, food industries and even as far down as the Undertaker and Gravediggers Union."

THEORY EXPLODED

"The Party made its greatest gains on the intervention of Russia into the war. Then, in a wave of 'help the war effort' propaganda, the Reds infiltrated further."

"These unions which normally opposed Communism found their opposition blunted. The Party took over one union after another."

"This exposure of the theory that Communism feeds on poverty since at this time, when the Party made its greatest gains, Australia's policy was extremely Conservative and living standards were anything but low."

"By 1943 the Communist Party had all but taken over the Australian trade union movement and the Australian Congress of Trade Unions in that year the Party had a majority of delegates. The end of the war saw a sharpening of the realisation in the labour movement, and in the country generally, of the extent of Communist power."

"Many Australian unions woke up to find the Communists in control, so imperceptibly had the change come. The Australian labour movement then set about, at first hesitatingly, and in more recent times aggressively, to throw the Communists out of the controlling positions in the trade unions."

LITTLE SUPPORT

"In the last three years their efforts have been rewarded with one success after another. The Communist Party today has little support in the country at large. Although great successes have attended the organisation of non-Communist forces, the battle has been bitter and tough."

"The Communists, although being pushed back, are still a force with a membership in the vicinity of 10,000 members compared to 20,000 at the height of their power in 1943."

"They have three newspapers appearing weekly on the east coast and the three capital cities and numerous other union and trade papers which are merely voices of the Party."

"The non-Communist trade union element must organise to complete the defeat of Communism in Australia. What is needed is a well-organised force of trained men, trained in propaganda so that the Communist propaganda machine is not only matched but surpassed. These men must spread the truth of actual conditions behind the Iron Curtain, of the low-living standards, the absence of democracy and the harshness of life."

"They must spread the advantages of democracy, explaining its virtues and its faults but calling for co-operation to repair these faults."—United Press.

INDIA HAS NEW PLAN FOR KOREA

United Nations, Nov. 5.

India is today working on a resolution of its own to solve the Korean deadlock.

It is expected that this will be privately discussed among Asian-Arab delegates before being submitted to the Political Committee.

It is not known, however, whether the Asian group will be invited to sponsor it.

At the meeting of the Asian group yesterday, Indonesia circulated a draft resolution supported by an explanatory memorandum suggesting, according to informed sources, a commission or commissions to deal with the prisoner-of-war question and the establishment of a U.N. commission as already proposed by Soviet Russia to settle the Korean question.

The memorandum was reported to have said that the incorporation of the Soviet idea of a commission to settle the Korean question should make the Indonesian proposal acceptable to the Soviet delegation.—Reuter.

London Was Thrill For Aborigine

London, Nov. 5.

The first Malayan aborigine woman to visit Britain took a last look at the lights of London tonight before leaving by Comet for home.

She is Wa Draman, wife of Mr P. D. Rider Williams Hunt, adviser on aborigines to the Federation Government.

Wa Draman stood for two hours yesterday waiting for Queen Elizabeth to go by to open Parliament. She was very impressed at the youth and beauty of the Queen, and she also got a great thrill from the Household Cavalry. Never before has she seen troops on horseback, or mounted police.

A woman of the Seng, one of the three main groups of aborigines—they are all built with wavy hair and slightly mongoloid features—Wa Draman met her husband two and a half years ago when he had begun research work into the living conditions, languages and customs of some of the tribes which go to make up the multi-racial pattern of Malaya. They have been married just over a year.

"My wife has been absolutely essential to me in my work," Mr Williams Hunt said today. "I could not get any information about the religions and customs of some of the tribes without her help."—Reuter.

U.S. Official Sees Naguib

Cairo, Nov. 5.

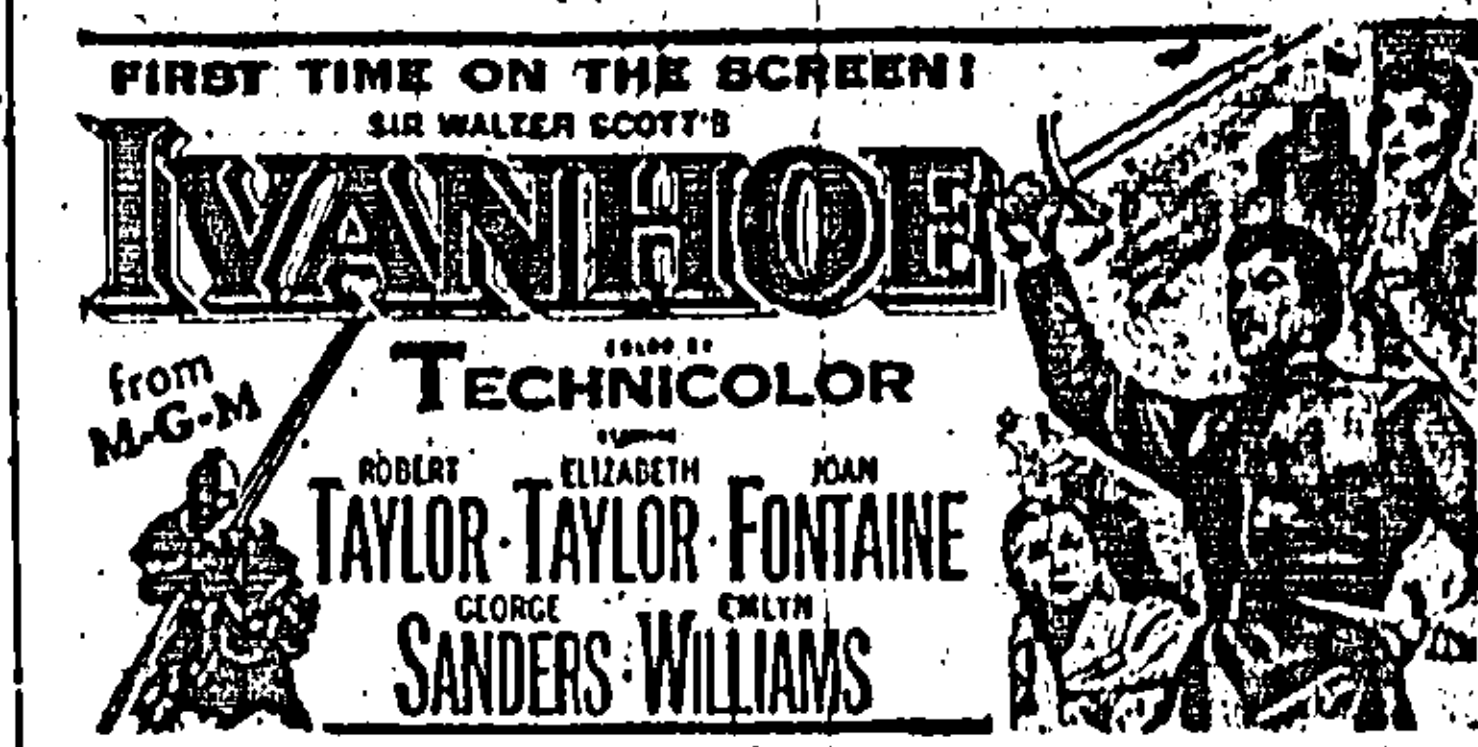
The United States Under-Secretary of Defence, Mr William C. Foster, said here today that American sympathy, already shown for General Mohammed Naguib's regime, could be enlarged so that it would cover all just demands for the Egyptian people.

Mr Foster, who called on Premier Naguib accompanied by the United States Ambassador, Mr Jefferson Caffery, said later that he had paid his respects to the Premier as one who has been watching from a distance the progress being made by the new movement in Egypt.

He said the Egyptians believed they had the support of American public opinion and added that he told Premier Naguib of the interest Americans have in all steps being taken by the Egyptian Government to promote prosperity and strengthen freedom.—Reuter.

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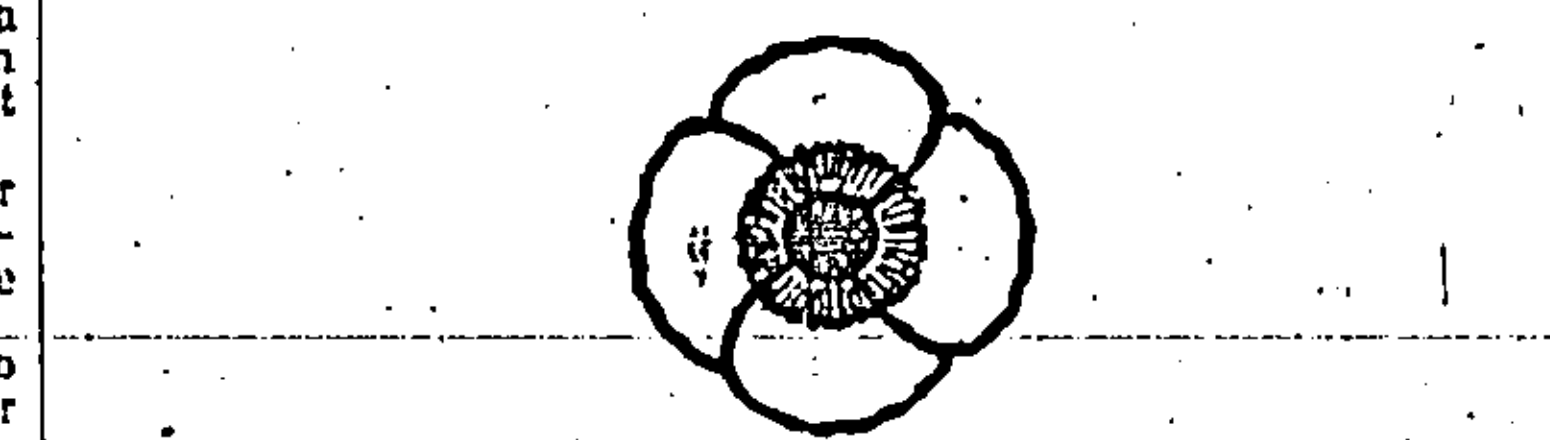


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in Mandarin Dialogue



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Remembrance Day is dedicated to those in the Services who fought so gallantly and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It is also an occasion when Britons in distant parts of the Empire and foreign lands turn their thoughts to the Mother Country and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is now more necessary than ever before to secure your generous support for Earl Haig's Fund for the Disabled of the two World Wars. Their need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you would wish to be prominently identified in the endeavour to alleviate the distress of so noble a band of physical sufferers.

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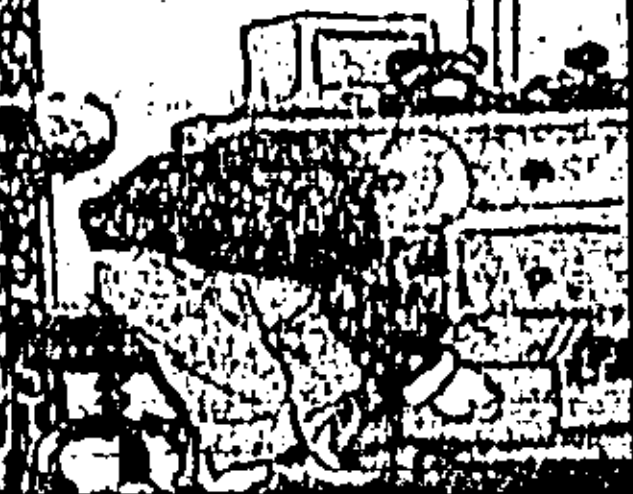
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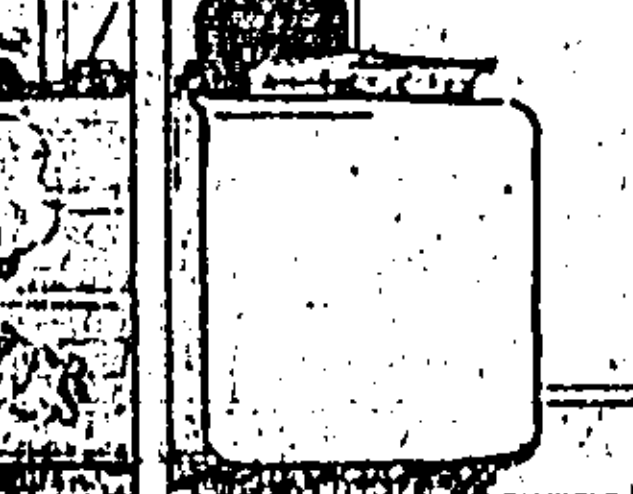
YES SIR!



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LADS STILL OUT
STUFFING?

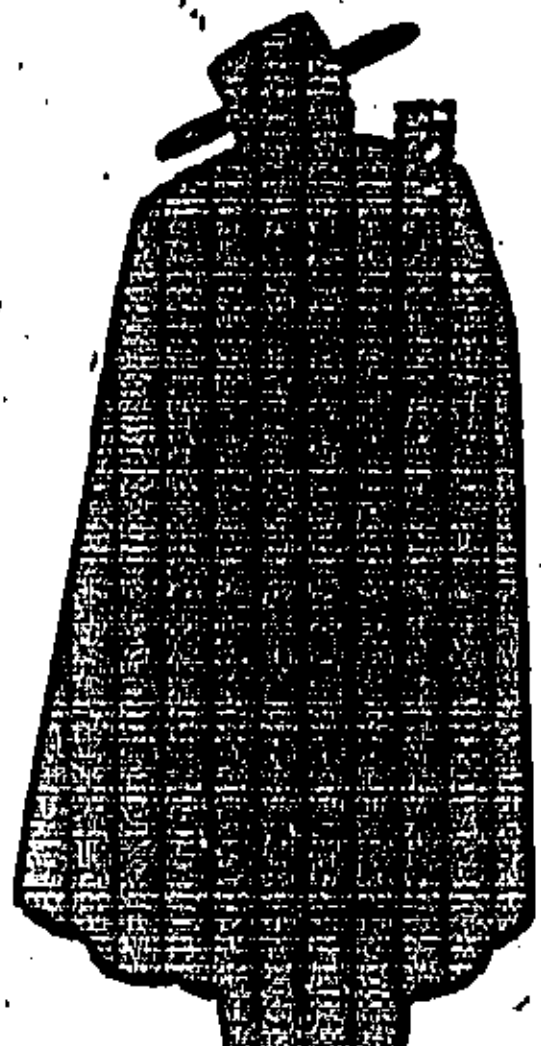


Food for thought



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Rose's



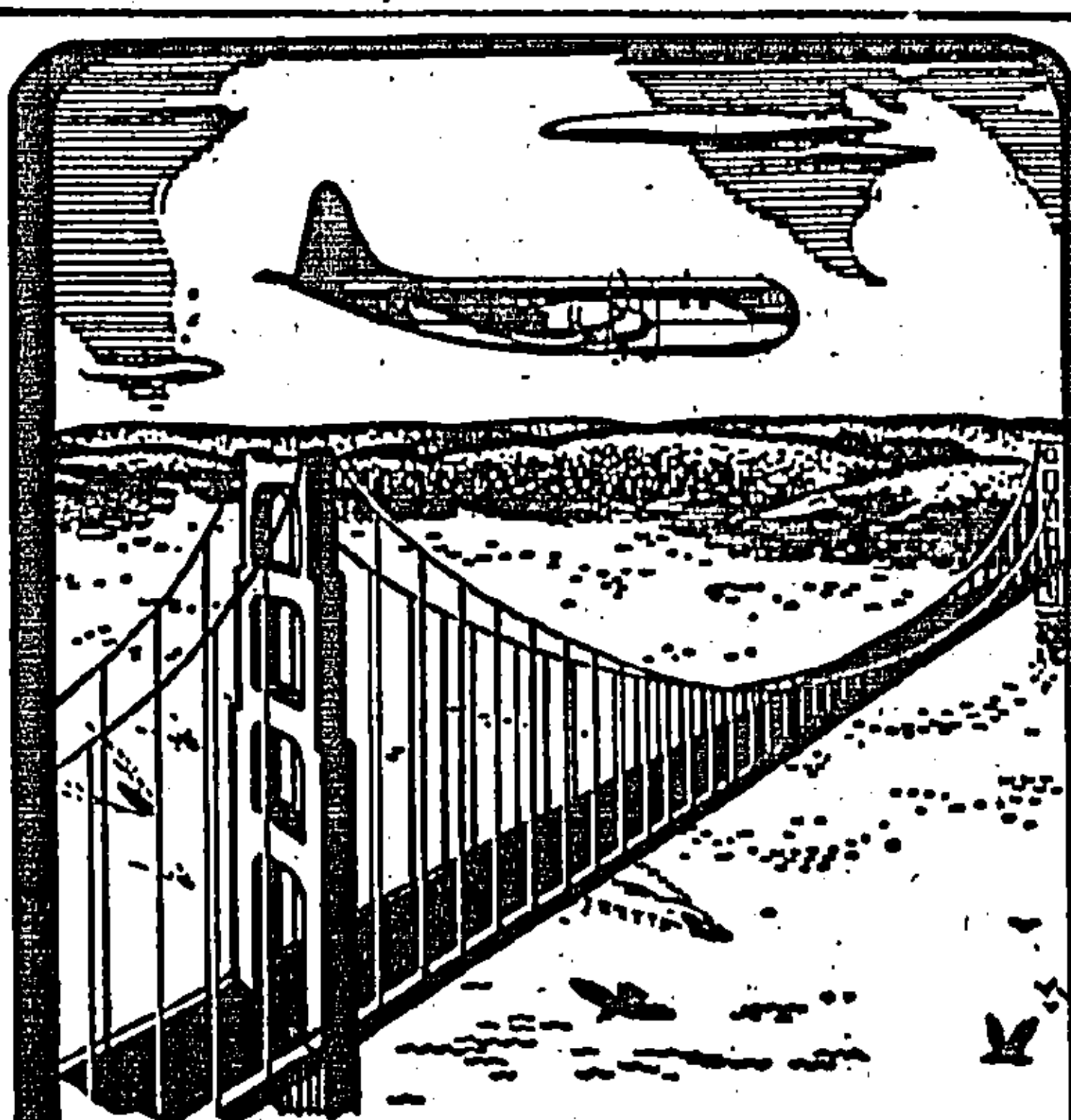
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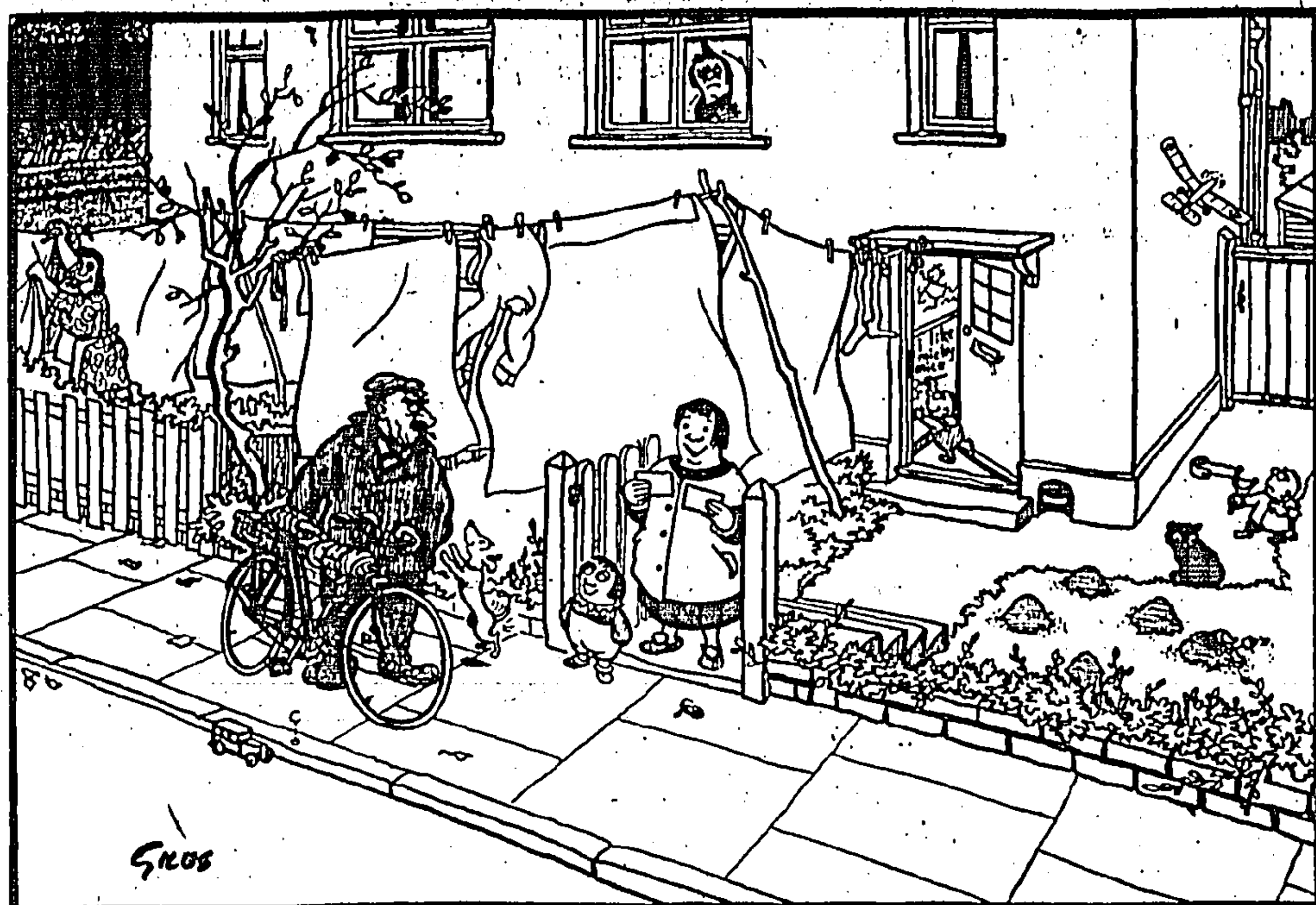
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WHY EISENHOWER BEAT STEVENSON

By
**EDWIN
ROTH**

SO Dwight D. Eisenhower has reached the climax of one of the greatest careers in world history. The Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Second World War, who went on to become the Supreme Commander of the world's greatest peacetime defensive alliance, has been elected to the greatest office in the free world.

Throughout the campaign, Eisenhower, an immensely popular figure for more than a decade, has been well ahead of Adlai Stevenson, whose name was unknown to most Americans less than a year ago. As the campaign went on, it became clear that three main causes would send Eisenhower into the White House:

1. The fantastic corruption in Washington under the Truman administration, and the violent public reaction against it.

Wherever I went in the United States during the past three months, I found white-hot anger against this corruption, and a fanatical desire to clean up the American capital. Young voters in particular were tremendously eager to join Eisenhower's "Crusade for Clean Government."

2. The tremendous desire for a change—any change away from the Democratic administration.

The Democrats had been in power uninterruptedly for twenty years. Millions of Americans felt that, if the party

During the past three months, Edwin Roth has toured the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has travelled with General Eisenhower, Governor Adlai Stevenson and President Harry Truman, and has interviewed numerous Americans in all walks of life. In this article he explains the reasons for General Eisenhower's victory.

system was to survive, a Republican had to be elected President this time.

THE MESS

THERE was no doubt about the personal integrity of Stevenson, but many voters felt that he could not clean up what he himself had described as "the mess in Washington." In addition, Stevenson made the enormous mistake of having as chairman of his meeting in Boston, only nine days before election day, James M. Curley, a prominent Democratic politician who climaxed a career of graft by being sentenced (in January 1946) to 18 months' imprisonment for a huge mail fraud in connection with war contracts. But Curley was said to control 100,000 votes, which were badly needed by Stevenson.

2. The Communist threat, and the war in Korea.

The majority of American voters believed sincerely that Eisenhower was the man best qualified to deal with Soviet Russia, and to bring the war in Korea to a successful conclusion. Most Americans felt that the

Typical of the opinions of millions of Americans—particularly young Americans—was that of a young unskilled worker in a brewery in Milwaukee, earning 2 dollars 10 cents an hour. He was stationed for two years in Germany and Austria after the war. Today he has a security of employment, a fine home and a good car.

"I'm for Ike," he told me. "The Democrats may be better for labour. I would hate the Big Boys getting their hands on the government. But I have never yet known a Republican administration. I like Ike, and I think we should give the Republicans a chance to show what they can do."

Or take the 26-year-old mechanical engineer from Long Beach, California.

"I voted Democratic in 1948," he told me. "This whole world is a military world. The politicians know nothing. Eisenhower is a military man, and he will keep us out of trouble. These are military times, and we need to have a military man as President."

Then there was the Oklahoma City, 54-year-old German-American inventor of a stone-breaking machine, who made a fortune out of his invention and

who told me: "If I voted for my business, I would vote for Stevenson. The Democrats have brought this country great prosperity—a false prosperity perhaps, but still prosperity. There is a lot of building going on throughout this country, and there may be much less under the Republicans. But I've got a boy out in Korea, and if I voted for my business, I'd be voting against him. Eisenhower will clear up this business, too. If we are so weak that we couldn't whip the North Koreans, we'd better start running now, because the Russians could get us any time. But I don't believe we are so weak."

Everyone wondered whether President Truman's immense campaign trips throughout America would do more good than harm. The result of the election shows that these trips, which were originally opposed by Stevenson, did more harm than good. It tended to identify Stevenson with some of the corruption rampant under the Truman regime. There was also the sensational "revelation" by columnist Walter Winchell that in 1922 Truman had belonged to the Ku Klux Klan. This was, of course, heatedly denied by Truman.

PERSONALITY

EISENHOWER gained countless votes by his personality. He was not only the world-famous General who had won the Second World War, but his crowd sense was terrific and vastly superior to that of Stevenson. He attracted enormous enthusiastic crowds in every place he visited, and millions were delighted by his brilliant personality, his cheerful friendliness and the immense charm he put into every wave of his hands.

In complete contrast with Stevenson, Eisenhower promised lower taxation—a popular promise. He also gained votes in the traditionally Democratic southern states by his insistence that the rich oil deposits lying beneath America's tide lands should belong to the state owning the coasts and not to the whole nation.

The Communist danger inside America was one of the main issues of the campaign, and here the Republicans scored heavily. They worked day and night to convince the American voters that Eisenhower was better qualified than Stevenson to deal with this danger. Among their biggest campaign ammunition was the fact that Stevenson had acted as a character witness for Alger Hiss, when Hiss was on trial for perjury.

HISS CASE

ON October 27, a week before election day, Senator Joseph McCarthy drove his own campaign to a peak with a nation-wide broadcast the cost of which—\$8,000 dollars—had been paid not by the official Republican Party, but by "private sources." In this, McCarthy claimed that Stevenson was surrounded by a staff of pro-Communist sympathisers. He also charged that Stevenson, during his official political mission in Italy in 1948, had deliberately fostered Communism on the unwilling Italian Government, and had brought the Communist Party leader Togliatti back from Moscow.

The candidature of Stevenson, said McCarthy, had been officially endorsed by the Communist Party. According to McCarthy, Stevenson had been

closely associated with Alger Hiss, and his speech was interspersed with such "slips of the tongue" as "Alger—I mean Adlai."

There were women in long dresses, with lines quite unlike those of Paris (for here the "elegant" gowns are shaped like sacks and fall straight from the shoulders), and there were also girl students and young working women in simple cotton blouses and very short skirts.

After twenty years, the Democrats are now out of office. But we have not heard the last of that bright new star on the world's political firmament, Adlai Stevenson. During the past three months, Stevenson has fought the Presidential campaign of 1952. He will appear for the next four years as unofficial Leader of the Opposition, keeping a sharp eye on the Eisenhower administration, using his superb oratory and humour whenever possible to say, "I told you so."

The Battle for the White House is over, and America breathes a sigh of relief. But under its political system, this nation will soon begin to prepare for the Congressional election of 1954. Between now and then, President Dwight Eisenhower will hear a lot more from Governor Adlai Stevenson.

HE ALWAYS HAD THE ANSWER

By J. W. Taylor

ONE day during the war a young woman rang up the Glasgow City Library about a postcard she had received from her prisoner-of-war brother in Germany. The card said that if she knew the first line of the song "Brother, Can You Spare A Dime?" she would know what he was doing.

The problem was nothing to research expert John Dunlop, who is about to retire from the post of Deputy City Librarian, for in the course of his fifty years' service he has had to answer all manner of quaint queries. In a trice Mr Dunlop was able to tell the woman that her brother was "building me a railroad."

There was the American sailor from Oklahoma—one of hundreds of American servicemen who call to try and find if there was any "Scotch" in them—the hood, not the bottled sort. The sailor said "It was mighty important that he should find out."

Mr Dunlop's inquiring mind soon got busy and after a lot of trouble he was able to tell the sailor that his forebears were from

Visa to Gorky-st.

WHICH, POLITICS ASIDE, GIVES
YOU A GOOD IDEA OF HOW
RUSSIANS LIVE, EAT, DRINK

By Jerome Broad

AFTER the analysis of Russian political aims, the tactics of the Communist parties, the psychology of the men in the Kremlin, there remains one question, fascinating and universal: What are the Russian people like at home?

A Frenchman who got a three-month visa to visit Russia has just attempted an answer to this question in a new book, "Visa to Moscow."

Michel Gordy was, of course, prevented from seeing anything the Russians did not want him to see; he was, of course, prevented from taking photographs; he was, of course, severely limited in the number and sort of people he could talk to—even though he speaks Russian fluently.

But from his trip he did produce a number of unjaded impressions of life in Russia today.

them to buy some cigarettes. As I was getting out my money a truck-driver stopped at the corner, jumped down from his truck, and came running to the kiosk.

"Pour me out seven ounces," he said to the woman in charge. She poured into a large glass some liquid that I at first took to be water. The truck-driver swallowed it at one gulp, bought an end of sausage, and then said:

"Another three and a half ounces, comrade!"

He drove off at high speed. He had drunk ten and a half ounces of vodka, with an alcoholic content of 40 percent or more, at half past ten in the morning.

After him other passers-by stopped at the same kiosk; and during the five minutes that I spent there, the vodka flowed freely.

THE SLUMS

Black mud, snow

WHAT other aspect of Moscow does not appear in the propaganda pictures? Says Gordy, who was impressed by the crowded shops in Moscow's Gorky Street.

When I began to take longer walks I discovered twisting little alleys, badly paved and rather sordid. The compulsory cleanliness of the centre of the city had disappeared; this was old Moscow.

The sidewalks were so high I had to jump down to reach the street, which was covered with black mud.

In the courts and backyards the half-melted snow lay in huge piles, dark and dirty. Refuse and old newspapers littered the ground.

SOV-SOCCER

It's a riot

GORDY went to a football match at the Dynamo Stadium, between "Dynamo"—the Secret Police team—and "Torpedo," the team which takes its name from a vast Moscow factory. He says:

"The Dynamo team, last year's champions, played quite brutally. The spectators began to yell with indignation. These protests reached their climax in the second half when two members of the Torpedo team had to be carried off on stretchers. 'Crooks!', 'Brutes!', 'Assas-

sins!' Torpedo won the game by one goal to nothing. . . . Near me a man was calling out: 'So much the worse for the Dynamos if they think they can get away with everything! It's sport we're looking for here, not murder! The men play in jerseys, not uniforms!'

Two MYD [Secret Police] officers heard these remarks imperturbably, without turning round. Well, Beria's men may have kept their ears closed to the remarks of a football fan, but it is clear from Gordy's book that the listening ear of in-formers and stool-pigeons is like a shadow over anything like friendship between a Russian and a foreigner.

This particular fear forms its own Iron Curtain.

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"SHENGKING"	Keelung	3 p.m.	8th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	3 p.m.	8th Nov.
"FENGNING"	Shanghai	8 a.m.	11th Nov.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	11th Nov.
"FENGCHEN"	Shanghai	8 a.m.	12th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	12th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	3 p.m.	15th Nov.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	17th Nov.
"FOYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m.	18th Nov.
"PAKUOT"	Bangkok	10 a.m.	23rd Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	6 p.m.	6th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	6 p.m.	6th Nov.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	8 p.m.	8th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe	9th Nov.	
"SOOCHOW"	Singapore & Sibei	9th Nov.	
"FENGCHEN"	Kobe	9th Nov.	
"FENGCHEN"	Indonesia & Bintan	9th Nov.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	13th Nov.	
"FOYANG"	Singapore	14/15th Nov.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE			
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"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	11th Nov.	
"CHANGSHA"	Kure, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya & Yokohama	12th Nov.	
"ANKING"	Japan	3rd Dec.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"ANSHUN"	Australia & Tarakan	In Port	
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	8th Nov.	
"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama	9th Nov.	
"ANKING"	Australia & Tarakan	20th Nov.	

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.			
"DONA ALICIA"	In Port A-10	16th Nov.	
"BATAAN"	SAILING for KINGSTON, NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	16th Nov.	
"AGAMEMNON"	8th Nov.	8th Nov.	
"DONA AURORA"	20th Nov.	20th Nov.	
"DONA ALICIA"	6th Dec.	6th Dec.	

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HK/Hongkong (DC-3)	8.45 a.m. Thurs.	4.15 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	10.45 a.m. Tues.	6.45 p.m. Wed.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.15 a.m. Tues, Fri.	4.45 p.m. Wed, Sat.	

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"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	12th Nov.	
"BENWYVIS"	U.K. via Singapore	24th Nov.	
"BENLAWERS"	Japan	24th Nov.	
"BENAVON"	U.K.	6th Dec.	
"BENROCH"	U.K.	14th Dec.	
"BENVORLICH"	Japan	15th Dec.	

SAILINGS			
"BENMACDUI"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	11th Nov.	
"BENVORLICH"	Kure, Kobe, and Yokohama.	16th Nov.	
"BENLAWERS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	24th Nov.	
"BENWYVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	25th Nov.	
"BENAVON"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	9th Dec.	
"BENVORLICH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam and Hamburg.	16th Dec.	
"BENROCH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama.	20th Dec.	

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

1. "ANTIOCHUS"
Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed at 10th Nov. Wharf between
10 a.m. and Noon on November 5,
6, 1952, and consignees are re-
quested to have their representatives
present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 6, 1952.

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Universal dental units
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Precision balances
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Protective goggles — Gas masks
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control measuring instruments
Mechanical testing apparatus — X-ray
apparatus for materials testing.

Firms of good standing and adequate organization
should forward their applications, together with suitable
references, to:
Box 333, S. C. M. Post, Hongkong.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONG KONG
PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF FREDERICK
CHARLES BAILEY late of The
Republic Bay Hotel, in the
County of Hong Kong, Managing
Director of The Hong Kong
and Shanghai Hotels, Limited,
deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the Court has by virtue of Section
55 (1) of the Probate and Adminis-
tration Ordinance Chapter 10, made an
Order limiting the time for Creditors
and others to send in their Claims
against the above Estate to the
Second day of December, 1952.

All Creditors and others are ac-
cordingly hereby required to send
their Claims to the undersigned on
or before that date.
Dated this 5th day of November,
1952.
DEACONS,
Solicitors & Notaries,
Princes Building,
Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
Consignees per Company's
m.v. "FELIX ROUSSEL"
are hereby notified that their cargo
is being discharged into the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co.'s Godowns, where it will be at
Consignee's risk and subject to the
Wharf's terms and conditions of
storage and where delivery may be
obtained as soon as the goods are
landed.

Damaged packages are to be left
on the Godowns for examination by
Consignees and the Company's sur-
veyors. Messrs Goddard & Douglas
at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 8th November,
1952.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the steamer's
Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after 11th November,
1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the undersigned on
or before 3rd December, 1952, or
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
Hongkong, 5th November, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
BARDER-WILHELMSEN LINE
m.s. "TAI SHAN"

are hereby notified that their cargo
is being discharged into the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co.'s Godowns, where it will be at
Consignee's risk and subject to the
Wharf's terms and conditions of
storage, and where delivery may be
obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the Godowns for examination by
Consignees and the Company's sur-
veyors. Messrs Goddard & Douglas
at 10 a.m. on the 4th November, 1952.

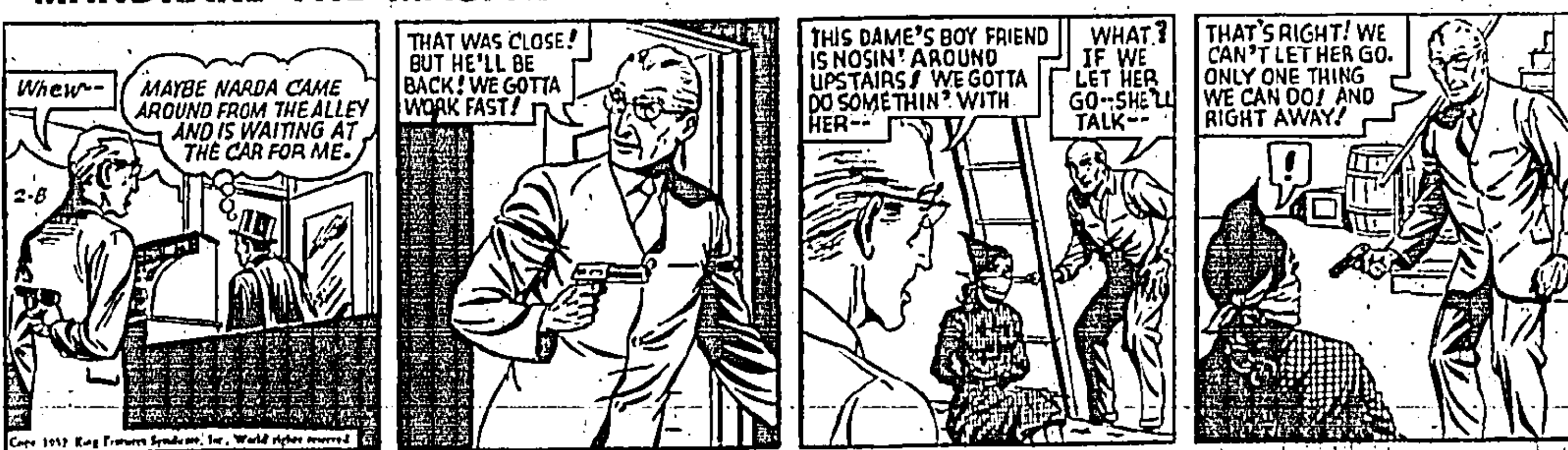
To comply with the General Bonded
Warehouse Regulations, consignees
must have a Revenue Officer's
certificate when damaged dutiable
goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the steamer's
Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 5th November,
1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the undersigned on
or before the 12th November,
1952, or they will not be re-
cognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 31st October, 1952.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



FERD'NAND



NANCY



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"CHUSAN"	31st October	28th November
"CANTON"	13th November	15th December

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	21st November	2nd December
"CHUSAN"	12th December	19th December
"CANTON"	19th December	10th Jan., 1953

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Outwards	From U.K.	For
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"SINGAPORE"	14th November	Singapore

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	sails 29th Nov.	for Japan
"WARLA"	due 8th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 10th Dec.	for Singapore & Chittagong

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

	sails 6th Nov.	from Karachi, Colombo & Singapore
"PALAMCOTTA"	due 7th Nov.	for Japan
	sails 8th Nov.	from Karachi, Bombay & S'pore
"ORDIA"	due 12th Nov.	for Japan
	sails 13th Nov.	from Japan
		for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & P. Gulf
"OLINDA"	due 21st Nov.	from Japan
	sails 23rd Nov.	for Singapore.

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.		
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"NANKIN"	due 25th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 26th Dec.	for Sandakan.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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SLUMP IN RAYONS ARRESTED

Britain's Exports Improve

London, Nov. 5.
Sir William Palmer, Chairman of the British Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Federation, said today that the slump which developed in rayon exports early this year had been arrested.

He told the annual meeting of the Federation that demand had improved and an all-round increase in production had been achieved.

September production of yarn was 11,500,000 pounds compared with 9,300,000 pounds in June.

"There seems good reason to expect that this improvement, which covers both the home and export trade, will continue," he said.

Sir William Palmer told the meeting that the record monthly average production of 12 million pounds reached in 1951 was not likely to be reached in the near future, but it seemed probable that production then exceeded current demands.

"Although the demand is increasing, conditions are far from easy and one clear lesson for our industry is that greater energy is now required to ensure that we at least maintain our place both against the rayon industry in other countries and among other fibres," Sir William said.

He warned against relaxing the export campaign as "any slackening will be quickly taken advantage of by our competitors and, if we relax in operations, markets now so well found, it is difficult or impossible to get back there in future," he said.

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**WATCH FOR
"SNORKEL"**

**JOHN CLARKES
CASEBOOK**

Like The Old Days

HOW strange the house would seem, that night, to the mother of Thomas. It would seem as it had done in the old days, when her son was in the Royal Air Force. She had grown used, in the idea of his absence, to the idea of her doing the simple chores about the house that he had performed until the war took him away from her. The easy chores a mother lets a son perform when he is the only man in the house—such as the night stoking up the fire; fixing burned-out fuses.

Now, Thomas was away again. He is a dark-haired, dark-eyed, pale man, in his middle-thirties. Steadily, his mother would tell you; for he went to the RAF from his job as a packer, and for four years as an Aircraftman Class One did not turn his head; he returned to his old job, his old job, when he put off his uniform.

When he left that job, it was to better himself financially, and he took another as a bottler at £2 12s. a week.

AND now there was, for his mother a short period of unease. The war-restlessness Thomas had seemed to have escaped, caught up with him, and spun him temporarily into its whirlpool. He was seized with a sudden longing to become an A.C.I. again—a notion his service self would have scorned as unthinkable.

But Thomas found he could not get back into the Air Force. A foot injury disqualifies him. He shrugged and settled down again as a civilian.

He became a driver's mate on a delivery van. It was his job to hop out of the van and deliver the goods to his firm's customers, to receive their payment for them, and to bank the proceeds the same day or next morning, whichever was the more convenient.

ONE Friday evening, recently, after the banks were closed, he found himself with £18 of the firm's money in his pocket. He decided, instead of letting the money lie idle over the week-end (he did not work on Saturdays), to use it to help himself to lay the foundations of a fortune. He took it to a dog track and he lost the lot.

On the Monday, he told his firm he had lost the money while on a bus, inferring it had been stolen from him. They gave him the benefit of the doubt, had him repeat his story to the police, and told him he must repay the loss from his wages of £6, at the rate of £1 a week.

THE next day, Thomas, on his delivery round, took £30 on his firm's behalf, and that evening he went to the dog-track again and lost it all.

He did not report for work next day, but he did do what was to go to the police and complain that again he had been robbed—of the £30. He was interviewed by the same woman detective-sergeant as had taken his statement about his earlier "loss." She told him bluntly she didn't believe his story. He confessed then, and next morning at Great Marlborough Street, pleaded guilty to embezzling the money.

"HOW long have you frequented dog tracks?" Mr Paul Bennett, VC, the magistrate, asked him.

"For a very, very long time," Thomas answered, and there was sudden animation in him, great fervour in his voice. You could see he would have liked to explain just how he lost the money, the miserable accidents in "form." He did not want to seem to be an amateur.

"It seems completely to have destroyed your sense of honesty," Mr Bennett said. "You must go to prison for four months."

THOMAS went off, with the sparkle still in his eyes that mention of his hobby had lighted there. At Pentonville, in his cell, that night he would, I am sure, dream of the riches the dogs might have brought him.

But for his mother that night would seem a strange and long and lonely, it would be like the old days of the war—the old days, stripped of their patriotic glory.

'Blockade' Protest

By Russia

NOTE SENT TO AMERICA

London, Nov. 5. Russia has protested to the United States against the "establishment of an American blockade round the Korean coast," Moscow Radio announced tonight.

The Soviet note said that according to the American Press on September 27, it was announced that the United States Navy Department had formed a so-called naval defence zone round the Korean Peninsula, Moscow Radio said.

The zone included Korean territorial waters and a considerable expanse of the high sea. It would be under the jurisdiction of the United States Naval Command in the Far East, and any shipping entering the zone, regardless of the country it came from, would be subject to search.

AGGRESSION ACT
"As is known, in connection with the establishment of a naval blockade around the Korean coast in July 1950 by the United States Government, the Government of the USSR in its note of July 6, 1950, to the United States Government, pointed out that the establishment of such a blockade is an act of aggression and stated that this blockade is just as incompatible with the principles of the United Nations as the entire armed intervention of the United States in Korea," Moscow Radio quoted the note as saying.

"The establishment of a naval defence zone is actually an extension of the illegally introduced blockade of the Korean coast," the note said. "This testifies once more to the fact that the United States Government is not only striving for the termination of the war in Korea, but is following the road of new threats of aggression."

"The Soviet government does not recognise as lawful the establishment by the United States government of the so-called Naval Defence Zone around Korea, and places upon the United States Government all responsibility for the consequences of this new aggressive act and for such losses as may be incurred by the interests of the Soviet Union," the note stated.—Reuter.

The Outlook Makes Good Reading

The Outlook for November, like its former issues, is an ambitious attempt to say a great many things in a limited space of 40 pages, and it has done so remarkably well.

A quality stone, though roughly hewn, it nevertheless reflects the myriad aspects of thought, local, world-wide, cultural, social, educational and political.

From the sports field to the concert hall, from the Stage Club to the cinema, from the local artist's magazine to the artist's magazine, it covers all the ground that a reader of this kind of publication could wish for.

The music article provides the right stimulus. It encourages, and if faults are pointed out, they are done kindly with a soft-pedalling note— Irene.

COUPLE STAY TOO LONG

For overstaying their granted duration in the Colony, Mr and Mrs Masseur, of 532, The Peak, were fined \$100 each by Mr Poon Yan-hoi at Central today.

Sub-Inspector Robertson, prosecuting, said that the defendants arrived from Blakartia earlier this year, and had been given permission to stay till October 25. They were then given notice to leave on the 25th, but on November 2, an order which was ignored.

HK Meets Pakistan In London



Nursing students Mrs Sharif of Pakistan and Mrs Poon Siu-ho of Hongkong, exchange traditional greetings at a party held in London recently to arrange the forthcoming Red Cross Ball. They are in Britain on a scholarship grant from the Red Cross.—London Express Photo.

MT DAVIS MURDER TRIAL

The Mount Davis murder trial reached its concluding stages before Mr Justice Wicks and a jury of five men and two women at the Criminal Sessions this morning when closing addresses were made by Counsel for the Prosecution and for the Defence.

On trial are two brothers, Chung Wah, 26, former raitan worker, and Chung Wing, 30, licensed motor driver. Both are accused of the murder of Chung Wing's wife, Ho Ying, 28, in a hut at Mount Davis on the night of July 31-August 1 last.

The Prosecution was conducted by Mr G. R. Sneath, Crown Counsel, with Det. Sub-Inspector W. B. Scragg, officer-in-charge of investigations, present. First accused was represented by Mr Q. V. Cheung, instructed by Mr F. I. Zimmerman, and second accused by Mr Charles E. Losby, QC, instructed by Mr P. L. Lam.

Mr Sneath this morning asked for a conviction against both accused, while Mr Cheung pleaded on behalf of first accused for a verdict of manslaughter and Mr Losby asked for acquittal of his client.

It was alleged by the Prosecution that the deceased was strangled to death, placed in a sack and buried in a hole in the hillside above the hut. There were no eyewitnesses to the crime and the two accused were arrested in the hut in the early hours of August 1.

Giving evidence in his own defence, first accused claimed he fought with the woman who had provoked him and had seized her with one hand by the throat after which he found her dead. He became frightened and decided to bury the body. He claimed the death was accidental and that nobody else was present but himself and the woman during the fight.

Mr Losby did not call on the second accused to give evidence. He had earlier made an unsuccessful plea of no case to answer and said he stood by his submission.

Mr Justice Wicks will sum up this afternoon.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. London Studio Melodies—Eric Robinson and Orchestra with Diana Coupland and Ronald Chesney (BBC7S); 7, Time Signal, World News and News Talk (London Relay); 7.15, Concert, Waltzes; 7.30, Strictly on the Record—Recent Popular Releases; 7.45, Weather Report; 8, London Studio Concert—BBC Northern Orchestra conducted by John Hopkins (BBC7S); 8.30, Take it from here—sung by Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards (BBC7S); 9, Sports Review by Brig Young (Radio); 9.15, Rehearsal—The Edinburgh and Dem Serali (Il Seralio) (Mozart) Act 3, with Principals and Chorus of the Vienna State Opera with the Vienna Philharmonic Orch. cond. by Josef Krippe; 9.45, British Masterpieces—Dickens "The Pickwick Papers" (BBC7S); 10, Music of the Twentieth Century; 10.30, Southern Serenade—sung by Stanley Black and his Orchestra, Elyane Colla (Vocal); 10.55, Weather Report; 11, Radio News Reel (Recorded London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; God Save The Queen; 11.30, Close Down.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O., Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6

By Air
Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 4.30 p.m., Air Vietnam.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 4.30 p.m., C.P.A.
Australia, New Zealand, 4.30 p.m., C.P.A.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., 5 p.m., C.P.A.
By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m., 5 p.m., as Golden City/Tak Shing.
Indo-China, 5 p.m., as Eleventh.
C.P.A.
By Air
Formosa, Japan, 1 p.m., via C.A.T.
Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A. (Seattle and Western States), Canada, 4.30 p.m., H.K.A./N.W.A.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Middle East, 6 p.m., B.O.A.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 6 p.m., P.A.L.
By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m., 5 p.m., as Golden City/Tak Shing.
Ceylon, Republic, 6.30 a.m., train via Canton.
Malaya, Aden, Middle East, France, Great Britain, Europe, 10 a.m., as Abal Marti.
Hawaii, U.S., Central and South America, 10 a.m., as Pres. Cleveland.
Indo-China, 10 a.m., as North Star.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

By Air
Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 4.30 p.m., Air Vietnam.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 4.30 p.m., C.P.A.
Australia, New Zealand, 4.30 p.m., C.P.A.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., 5 p.m., C.P.A.
By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m., 5 p.m., as Golden City/Tak Shing.
Indo-China, 5 p.m., as Eleventh.
C.P.A.
By Air
Formosa, Japan, 1 p.m., via C.A.T.
Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A. (Seattle and Western States), Canada, 4.30 p.m., H.K.A./N.W.A.
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Indo-China, 10 a.m., as North Star.

On Scientific Mission

An American missionary and formerly a British military administrator in Burma, who had worked for many years among the head-hunting "pygmy" tribes, is now on a scientific mission to the jungles of New York—by collecting zoological specimens for exhibition purposes.

Born in the U.S. States, where he had lived and worked among the head hunters, Mr Young is also gathering more data to write a book on tribal laws, legends and customs of the aborigines in Burma.

Assisting him on this mission is his young son, Mr Harold Young, an aviator, who is on his way to Bangkok on Saturday. "We have been in Hongkong on and off before," but I see so many changes now," Mr Young remarked on disembarking at Kowloon Wharf.

Accompanied by his wife and 18-year-old son, Mr Harold Young is en route to Bangkok and Burma on a scientific mission this time for a number of museums in New York—to collect zoological specimens for exhibition purposes.

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Murder Charge Against Gallagher Withdrawn

JURY ADDRESSED ON MANSLAUGHTER

When the trial of Rifleman William Eugene Gallagher, 19, of the Royal Ulster Rifles, accused of the murder of Tsoi Kwai in the New Territories on the night of July 29, was resumed at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Crown Counsel, said that he had been instructed that the Crown did not propose on this indictment to invite the Jury to return a verdict on murder.

Mr Justice Williams, Senior Puisne Judge, before whom the trial is being heard, then informed the all-male Jury that they would now receive addresses from Counsel which would be directed to manslaughter. "The Crown say that it would be wrong for them to ask you to return a verdict on murder. You are now really concerned with manslaughter," added his Lordship.

In his address to the Jury, which occupied a little over an hour, the Hon Leo d'Almada, QC, leading Counsel for the Defence, said that needless to say he welcomed the statement made by Crown Counsel but he personally would have preferred it if Crown Counsel had announced to the effect that he would invite the Jury to return a verdict of not guilty of murder. It was now crystal clear that there was no evidence to support a charge of murder.

The whole matter was in the hands of the Jury, he said, and there was not a shred of evidence in the whole of the case from which the Jury could even conceivably believe that when Gallagher pointed the rifle at that man he believed the gun to be loaded.

"You are not here to avenge the death of this unfortunate man," said Counsel. "You are not here to consider such matters as whether or not anybody will pay compensation to the widow and her three orphaned children. That is a matter for the proper authorities and I have no doubt but that proper care will be taken of this poor woman and her children by the proper quarters."

"However much your sympathies may be for the deceased and his family I am sure you will not forget the sympathy and regret which Gallagher himself feels over this unfortunate incident."

Mr d'Almada said that the Jury were not concerned with whether Gallagher was guilty of neglect of duty on that particular day at Tau Poo ammunition dump. Gallagher, he said, believed that that rifle was not loaded despite the fact that the regulations indicated that a sentry who went on duty in such circumstances should be able to fire when necessary. The Jury were not there to investigate the laxity or otherwise of guard mounting in this Colony.

Mr d'Almada said that it did not follow that because the Crown had invited the Jury not to return a verdict on the murder charge and persisted in manslaughter that therefore the Crown must be right in that respect.

CURIOUS REMARK

Counsel said that in his opening, Mr Blair-Kerr had made a most curious remark to the effect that by reason of the fact that Rifleman Hunt examined the rifle the accused knew it was loaded. Mr d'Almada said that there was not the least justification for an inference of that kind in this case because the Jury had heard from the accused himself and never any examining of the rifle in the presence of the accused. The examination took place outside the hut two hours before Gallagher was due to go on his tour of duty.

Mr d'Almada said that it would be a bold man who would attempt to give any Jury a precise definition of manslaughter. No statutory definition had been attempted and it had been left to Judges in each case to cope with the situation.

In murder or manslaughter, the Jury must examine the facts and draw their conclusions as to the state of mind of the accused person at the time of committing the offence.

Mr d'Almada said that members of the Jury might have seen a gun pointed at a person and it was an uncomfortable position for the person pointed at.

He said that the incident occurred on July 29 and the accused was charged on August 16. In the fortnight that had elapsed there was nothing to suggest that the accused had intended to change a single word in the statement that he made to the Police in answer to the charge that what he did was to scare the man as a lark.

That no one went through the routine of examining a rifle such as was the duty of the guard commander, which, according to the regulations upon the change of guard, to do so, was a duty of extreme significance, he added. It was a matter of great importance with regard to guns that when loaded there was inspection and when not loaded there was no inspection.

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Judge Points Out Inaccuracy

Before the Gallagher Murder Trial resumed at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Mr Justice Williams called the attention of the Jury to the following paragraph which appeared in the China Mail yesterday with reference to the evidence of the accused: "He agreed with the question put to him by Mr Justice Williams that how ever important a regulation, if it was read to one continually until one became sick and tired of hearing it, then one got to the stage where it meant nothing."

His Lordship said that that was absolutely inaccurate. The question put by him to the accused referred to the view of the accused himself and to the other person. It was how the accused felt when regulations were read to him time and again and not how any person in general felt.

Mr Justice Williams said that the context of the report was correct but was wrongly interpreted in the lead. "I hope that that will be corrected and given the same prominence as the inaccuracy has already been given," he added.

[We apologise for giving any offence or creating a false impression of the court proceedings. The paragraph was an unfortunate paraphrase of a question put by Mr Justice Williams, and written under the stress of time.—Ed. China Mail.]

Fined For Leaving Ship

Pleading guilty to wilfully or negligently remaining in the Colony after the departure of his ship, the ss Busen Star, Robert Grenville Thomas, 32, engineer, was fined \$200 by Mr T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning.

Defendant, the fifth engineer of the vessel, reported to the ship's agents after the Busen Star left the Colony at 1 p.m. yesterday, said Sub-Inspector J. Campbell. He was reported missing from the ship on Monday after he had been sent ashore last Saturday for medical treatment.

Thomas said that he planned to resign when the ship arrived at Singapore but was prevented from doing so. He added that he had already secured other employment in the Colony.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"George always blurs out the truth—he really didn't mean any harm when he said the baby looks like its father!"

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE GUTHRIE for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.